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Pot Pourri

The difference between American and Canadian prices for the fall art show is shown in the following table. The American price is the current retail price in Minneapolis and the Canadian figure is the price obtaining in Winnipeg.

American Price	Canadian Price
Radio Blades	27
Toothpaste	23
Coffee	22
Canned Soup	17
Flour	40
Electric Lamp	15
Radio Tubes	39
Floor Paint	3.29
Refrigerators	19.95
Auto Tires	5.69
Any \$100 Radio	100.00

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The above article was sent in by our regular contributor. Added to the above we print the following, taken from the "Albertan" of the same week.

The Made-in-Canada Racket.—It took a writer in the "New York Times" to "expose" some of the alleged facts about so-called "Made in Canada" products. The reader will instantly think, without the need of being reminded, of a number of United States branch factories on this side of the line which justify their output on the ground that it is "made in Canada."

It adds up to this—That United States manufacturers, by establishing plants on this side of the line, are able not only to evade tariff duties but to enjoy the benefits of the Empire preferential tariff and—the last word in irony—to go to Ottawa demanding higher tariffs against American competition!

But that is not all. This writer shows us, with examples, how Canadians are paying more for their supposedly made in "Canada" products than our neighbors are paying for those same products on their side of the line. A few instances, without naming brands as this writer is able to do.

The Nation's contributor points out that by establishing Canadian factories (the American manufacturers) could gain access to many markets in the British Empire at a lower duty than their American competitors had to pay.

It is a universal custom in Canada to base the selling price of commodities NOT ON PRODUCTION COSTS but on the American price plus duty and freight. If such is the case, of what use to the Canadian consumer are our so-called Canadian factories?

—TRAIN SCHEDULE—

Strathmore—	
Going West No. 1	8:57 p.m.
Going East No. 2	8:02 a.m.
Calgary—	
Going West No. 3	6:52 a.m.
Going East No. 4	9:08 p.m.

Average under wheat in Alberta this year totals 8,375,000, the largest in the history of the province. The previous record wheat acreage was secured in 1932, namely 8,201,000.

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AND RETURN
FROM STRATHMORE
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AUGUST 24-25-26
RETURN UNTIL
AUGUST 29

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Canadian Pacific

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FAMILY GIVE INTERESTING STORY

(Continued from Last Week)

Europe seem so far away. But we, who have lived and known them in another country, and have been fortunate enough to escape them, possess great sympathy for all who must remain there.

This led the talk back to the Czechs again. Wealth and wages, we learned were viewed entirely differently than here in Canada.

Wages, while low—comparatively—and money more scarce than here, possessed greater purchasing power than we Canadians are used to. Greater reliance is placed upon value through barter and exchange. Productive land is rated differently than in Canada. As the means of sustaining the populace it is priceless, but speculation in it—as we are accustomed to—is not encouraged; its value depends upon productive capacity; and since prices are low for most products, land, as a speculative offer, small attraction. It is cared for jealously, not withstanding, and every acre of tillable soil, or timber tract, is under the strictest supervision. No green timber is allowed to be cut, except by permit, and reforestation is compulsory. Czech lumber—produced from domestic timber—is strangely enough cheaper than that of similar quality in Canada. Most Czech houses are built of frame with stucco and plaster finish and are usually of two storey construction, and have large well lighted and ventilated rooms. Stables are mostly small, long and low. Winters are shorter than in Eastern Canada—3 to 4 months only—and are rarely so cold. Summers are more lengthy, with mellow nights and dew. Crop seasons, therefore are longer than those of Ontario. The Czech farmer, generally depends upon a 5 year crop rotation system, with alfalfa, forage and pasturing of the land preponderating.

Music and Memories.—Music is one of the popular pastimes; both folk songs and classics of the Czechoslovakians being internationally renowned. Here, again we are constrained to mention two musical instruments seen in the Freund household. One a huge, darkly polished grand piano, of wondrous tone and substantiality; the other a peculiarly resonant, shell-like instrument, somewhat like a guitar—a bit more oval perhaps—and called a *Laute*; both are of Czech manufacture.

Czech Home Life.—"Is it true, Mr. Freund, that when Soviet Russia sought practical farmers to instruct the people during the rest of the five-year plan, Czechoslovakians were chosen?"

"I have heard so," came the thoughtful reply. "And I might add that no better or more practical farmers are to be found than those who live in the Hanna Plains land."

From which, we were told that Czech farmers have been independent for more than a thousand years; that they are fearfully freedom-loving, and apply every known advancement towards the betterment of their living standards; that electric power—treated mainly from coal mines in their native mountains—is commonly used; that grains and fruits are produced of the highest quality and at a very low cost; that beer made from Moravian barley is a national beverage (at least of it), less than half a cent a pint; that livestock of all kinds is high priced, though four-year-old horses of 1400 pounds or so sell for \$250.00 per head; that farm labor is rated at about six to eight dollars a month, (Canadian computation); that the average Czech farm comprises around 15 acres and supports a family of five or more; that any man who owns 150 acres of good arable Hanna Plains land is considered extremely rich; that dairy cattle are mostly Holsteins; beef types, Swiss Brown and Dutch Bellet, and that the cattle industry is carried on upon exceedingly successful lines; that alfalfa is a main forage crop, with beets for sugar-making and other root crops an important second; that general farming is the most popular, with nearly everyone producing self-sufficient fruits, vegetables, poultry—geese, turkeys, ducks and chickens, in the order given—beef, pork, mutton and wool for domestic use; that monopolies, such as we know them in Canadian commercial life, are kept down by the practical abilities and intensive application of the people to independent principles.

"In just what way?" we interrupted curiously enough.

"Well," and the calm eyes pondered a moment, "if the cost of hats, shoes, coats, gloves or any commonly used article becomes prohibitive, the Czechs drop back immediately to their old time customs and card the wool, weave the fabric and make or build whatever is needed by hand, until such time as the conditions or circumstances affecting these commodities becomes more favorable."

"Wherever," we thought, imagine any Canadian or American mass-productionist bumping into the like of that?

And Dictators—Mrs. Freund, who seemed to anticipate our thoughts, spoke up—"There are worse things in life than monopoly and I become annoyed when I hear it said in Canada that this is not right, or that is not being properly handled by those who govern us. I am sure the people who complain so, would be less inclined to do so if they understood more about what is going on in other countries. Canadians are not too far from growing upon their farms, or what kind of clothes to wear, or tobacco to smoke—if any—and where and when or what you shall do in your leisure hours, would there be any left to you, Oh! There were many things I could speak of to show you what I mean."

A troubled look appeared in Mr. Freund's dark eyes. "It is very hard for us to explain," he stated, "Here in Canada, all is so quiet and so friendly. The troubles that we know exist in

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1935 CHEVROLET MASTER COUPE.
We Also Have Several Older Models at Very Attractive Prices

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1938 CHEVROLET 3-4 to 1 TON TRUCK.
1936 FORD 2 TON TRUCK, Long W.B.
1935 FORD LIGHT DELIVERY
1929 CHEVROLET 1 1/2 TON TRUCK.
1929 FORD 1 1/2 TON TRUCK.

Machinery

One 36-60 Red River Special Separator.
Two 10-Ft. McCormick-Deering Power Binders.

Several Used Horse Binders at Very Attractive Prices



HUGHES MOTORS
STRATHMORE, ALTA.

As we looked about the well furnished living room and recalled the widely varied array of hand-made comforts, our interview began to assume distinctive significance. Causes which were upsetting the peaceful progress of our times—the problems of Jew, Mohammedan and Christians—appeared in an arresting light. Remember the Berlin to Hagstad boast of Kaiser Wilhelm, back in 1914 (Continued on Page Three)

Here With
the . . .



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THE HARVEST

HARVESTING operations are again in full swing and the sound of the tractor, combine or binder is heard on all sides.

There is nothing new about this. It is an annual occurrence, but the plans made to retire some former debt or to improve some scanty or much worn equipment, these all depend on the result of the harvest, and are factors that have to be faced each year.

How precarious conditions can be, which affect this result all who live in an agricultural community, realize with a poignancy of anxiety that mere words are futile to describe.

In June of this year there was an assurance of an abundant harvest everywhere. The people both urban and rural rejoiced gratefully.

Today while over the Province as a whole a good crop will be harvested, there are sections where owing to the extreme heat of July with no relieving moisture, the return will be disappointing in the extreme. Courage and stout hearts do break after too much testing, and it is to be hoped even now, that those who say the crop will not pay for the harvesting, will reap better than they think.

With British asking for more Canadian cheese, bacon, poultry, eggs, it would seem other crops mixed with the wheat would make for a safer future.

TRY A CLASSIFIED AD FOR QUICK RESULTS

THE TREASURY BRANCH

LAST week the Lacombe provincial treasury branch was opened for business. Residents of this district formed themselves into two extreme schools of thought, or rather, ideas dictated. One camp considered the opening of the branch as a joke. The Globe cannot agree with this. The treasury branch is costing the taxpayers of this province money whether it means increase in taxation or not—and when a scheme costs people money, it is no joke.

The second school of thought believes that the opening of these treasury branches will lessen the hold of that big bad wolf, the "financial octopus," on this province. This school is substantiated by the "normalcy" and the malcontents. The Globe cannot agree with this point of view either. We fail to see how these treasury branches can ever hope to operate on a balanced budget. The more business that is done through the treasury branch the more bonuses that are paid; and the more bonuses paid, the greater the expense; and the more the expense the more drain on the public treasury.

Government speakers have stressed and emphasized that these treasury branches will not result in increased taxation. They do say that, from economies effected in the government, considerable funds have been earmarked to aid in financing treasury branch operations; but, even if economies have been made, the taxpayers, as yet, do not feel their benefit because of (according to statements made) treasury branch operation expenses.

How then are these branches to be financed, if not from taxation? Let us run over briefly the four main sources of revenue as given by government authorities. The first are the profits made through mass buying; profits made through the sale of public monies to invade the field of private enterprise and compete in unfair competition against private businessmen. Secondly, are the commissions which the government hopes to get from Alberta manufacturers on the added sales of their products; commissions which, if they don't ultimately come from the consumer, are not likely to build up any vast reserve for the treasury branch reserve.

Another source of revenue, the government claims, will be the income and "bank profits" of the treasury branch operations. The branches have only one source of revenue, as far as this paper can see. They claim a two per cent reduction on cash withdrawals from the branches on transfer voucher deposits. How this will ever hope to even partially offset the three per cent bonus paid, the interest paid on saving deposits, and the costs of operation we cannot fathom. The fourth indirect source of revenue seems to be born of optimism and not of realism. It is the theoretical reduction in unemployment through the impetus given Alberta manufacturers through the payment of the three per cent bonus, and the consequent reduction in relief costs of the province.

D. E. MacLachlan, chairman of the Social Credit Board, frankly admitted here last week that the government was not assured of the success of the scheme. He said he hoped the treasury branches would operate to the advantage of the province. The Globe hopes so, too. If the treasury branches can actually help this province, the Albertans, we must all be in favor of the scheme; BUT, the branches are starting out with three strikes against them, with two men out, in the ninth inning. Any enterprise that functions on such an unbalanced basis that the more business it does the greater will be its deficit, is foredoomed to failure. Whether this failure will come soon or late, the coming months or years will show.

Lacombe Globe.
NOTE—If the Lacombe branch does not last longer than the Strathmore branch, our friend Editor Ford will not have need to worry overmuch.

Wife Preservers

Keep a few marriage pills in your medicine box. They will hold a woman to you and keep her from running away. You are certain to get a wife back in 100 days, either way or you are certain to get a divorce.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FAMILY SETTLES AT TYRONE BECAUSE COUNTRY REMINDS THEM OF HOME

(Continued from Page Two)

and earlier; the rumors of a German controlled transportation system to a world port on the Persian Gulf, via the Danube, Black Sea, Armenia, Mesopotamia and the British Expedition to Mesopotamia.

Take up any good atlas and follow the westward trek of ancient Aryan tribes, and couple the thought, thus aroused with the recent Nazi push to Eastward. Note also the trend of modern British diplomacy—the peoples aligning themselves together to retard the march of aggression—and I feel sure you will agree that within this century and the Friends here incidence and interest for Canadian.

(By John M. James)

One of the most favorable impressions of our interview, and one which will not be overlooked—come as we approached the Freund home. At the gate of this well kept farm, we were struck with a mass of beauty—a fenced rock garden, which for colorful floral offering topped anything we have seen since leaving Bowmanville. Moreover, we felt that these people would be interesting and our excitement quickened.

Mrs. Freund's welcome was cordial and cultured. And as we were escorted into the living room, where the interview took place, we became convinced that the Freund's would make unusually desirable types of New Canadians. No hesitancy, what ever, was shown by either in responding with convincing authority to our queries.

The afternoon drive, our hosts insisted that we partake of their evening meal.

"In Czechoslovakia everyone 'suffers'," said Mrs. Freund. "Over here, the people do not eat so much and are not as stout."

She was way Canadian on apples and potatoes is amazing," she continued. "Here they are eaten at every opportunity. Ontario apples are really delicious and keep much better than do those of Czechoslovakia. But we simply cannot become accustomed to eating so many potatoes."

Supper was no different than you would find in almost any Ontario farmhouse. Unlike the furniture and the special costume, food was distinctly Canadian. Pickled tongue, asparagus, lettuce, fried potatoes, chocolate pie and tea, with a choice of a few kinds of bread including white, brown, light and dark rye bread, as well as home baked biscuits were on the table. It was a delightful meal. "Never have we known such friendliness," said Mrs. Freund, enthusing. "And we would like you to express our appreciation for the help and assistance everyone has given us. Canadians as we have found them, are such wonderful people."

"GOOD QUEEN BESS"



A triumph of the make-up man's art is Bessie Davis, halcyonically as the outstanding screen actress in dramatic ability, seen here ready to go before the camera to portray Queen Elizabeth in a forthcoming production. The gown and the jewelry worn by Miss Davis are all faithful copies of those that adorned "Good Queen Bess" in the days when her renowned seamen were spreading the Empire to all corners of the globe.

Teacher—How many of you children want to go to heaven?
All the children raised their hands except little-headed Johnny.
Teacher—But Johnny, don't you want to go to heaven?
Johnny—My mother told me to come straight home from school.

MID-MONTH SPECIALS

FLOUR—98 lbs Gleichen Flour	\$1.95
49 lbs Gleichen Flour	\$1.05
24 lbs Gleichen Flour	59c
JAM—4 lb Pails Plum Jam	39c
4 lb Pails Orange Marmalade	48c
5 lb Pails Rogers Syrup	40c
10 lb Pails Rogers Syrup	78c
NASH'S TEA—A Real Pick-up From That Tired Feeling, per lb	35c
Canned CORN and PEAS, per tin	10c
Fine LARD and BAKEASY, per lb	10c
SLICED PINEAPPLE, 3 tins	35c

Apricots are about over—Peaches and Bartlett Pears are on Now—Washington Italian Prunes are at Their Best Right Now.

Nash's TEA

55c

Today's Best Coffee

35c

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A. D. SHRIMPTON, MGR.

STRATHMORE ALBERTA

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

—(10)—

The price of wheat the records show is today lower than it has been since the year 1855, when it was equivalent to about 26 cents a bushel at Liverpool.

The present low price is the result of the wheat surplus existing in the world.

How much is the surplus? The whole world produces and consumes each year, approximately 5,000 million bushels of wheat. The hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat, it is calculated is not more than 525 million bushels, or no more than sufficient to furnish the people of the wheat-eating world with about 37 days of bread.

Surpluses equal to this per person in the world have appeared in the past and always people have been astonished to find how quickly the surplus, once it had been discovered, had disappeared. The reason that surpluses have disappeared, and that this present surplus too may disappear more quickly than people think possible, is that while the total amount in bushels seems large, yet actually it only fills the world's needs for a few days. Any slight climatic catastrophe to crops in any large country, therefore, would soon make all these extra surplus bushels indispensable.

Another—Well William, did you do anything besides eat at the Sunday school picnic?
William—Yes, mamma, we sang a hymn, called "We Can Sing, Full Though We Be".
Surpluses equal to this per person in the world have appeared in the past and always people have been astonished to find how quickly the surplus, once it had been discovered, had disappeared. The reason that surpluses have disappeared, and that this present surplus too may disappear more quickly than people think possible, is that while the total amount in bushels seems large, yet actually it only fills the world's needs for a few days. Any slight climatic catastrophe to crops in any large country, therefore, would soon make all these extra surplus bushels indispensable.

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to that Hog



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This representative Feeding Trial, with three lots of 21 pigs each, shows how grain may be saved and cost of production lowered by feeding protein supplement:

Days on Feed	Lot 1 Grain & Protein Supplement "A"	Lot 2 Grain & Protein Supplement "B"	Lot 3 Grain alone
Daily Gain	1.19 lb.	1.29 lb.	1.14 lb.
Grain eaten per 100 lbs. gain	1.31 lbs.	1.24 lbs.	1.34 lbs.
Cost of Hog per 100 lbs. gain	\$6.14	\$5.97	\$7.38

The feeding of Protein Supplement saved 219 to 350 lbs. of Grain, or from \$2.48 to \$2.81 per 200 lbs. Hog.

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